

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
EASTERN DIVISION**

ANDREA HOLIFIELD,

Plaintiff,

v.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO.:

3:06CV482-V
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**DEFENDANT ELI LILLY AND COMPANY'S MEMORANDUM IN
SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS**

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Eli Lilly and Company ("Lilly") respectfully moves this Court to stay all proceedings in this action pending its transfer to *In re Zyprexa Prods. Liab. Litig.* (MDL-1596), which is the MDL proceeding established in the Eastern District of New York to coordinate all products liability cases sharing allegations concerning the safety of Zyprexa®. U.S. District Courts in Alabama have recently granted motions to stay in six Zyprexa-related cases on the same grounds argued in this Motion to Stay, namely that all proceedings in this Court should be stayed pending a final decision from the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (the "Panel") regarding transfer of this case to the Eastern District of

New York (the “MDL Court”).¹ See *Wright v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 2:06-cv-193-KD-C (S.D. Ala. May 3, 2006) (DuBose, J.) (staying case removed on basis of fraudulent

¹ Many courts in other jurisdictions have stayed Zyprexa-related cases removed on the basis of fraudulent joinder of physicians. See, e.g., *Andrews v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02126-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 26, 2006); *Atterberry v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02177-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 26, 2006); *Benton v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04337-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 13, 2005); *Bledsoe v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02330-ERW (E.D.Mo. Feb. 13, 2006); *Bradley v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-00932-SOW (W.D.Mo. Dec. 27, 2005); *Buck v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-01922-CEJ (E.D.Mo. Jan. 27, 2006); *Caffey v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03474-DW (W.D.Mo. Dec. 28, 2005); *Davis v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03490-RED (W.D.Mo. Jan. 6, 2006); *Deruyter v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02155-CAS (E.D.Mo. Feb. 6, 2006); *Eads v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-00987-GAF (W.D.Mo. Jan. 6, 2006); *Easley v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 3:05-cv-05150-GAF (W.D.Mo. Jan. 6, 2006); *Edwards v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 1:05-cv-00174-ERW (E.D.Mo. Jan. 17, 2006); *Ewing v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-00066-ERW (E.D.Mo. Jan. 17, 2006); *Ferguson v. Lilly et al.*, H-06-1031 (S.D. Tex. Apr. 6, 2006); *Saunders v. Lilly et al.*, 4:05-CV-02154 (E.D.Mo. Apr. 7, 2006); *Forbes v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04331-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 13, 2005); *Freeman v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03504-DW (W.D.Mo. Jan. 3, 2006); *Harrington v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02158-ERW (E.D.Mo. Jan. 17, 2006); *Hayes v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02128-AGF (E.D.Mo. Jan. 25, 2006); *Hemphill v. Eli Lilly and Company et al.*, 4:05-cv-01245-DW (W.D.Mo. Mar. 20, 2006); *Hedrix v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-01151-DW (W.D.Mo. Mar. 14, 2006); *Henry v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04317-SOW (W.D.Mo. Dec. 22, 2005); *Holden v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02121-SNL (E.D.Mo. Mar. 2, 2006); *Howard v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02122-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Howard v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:06-cv-00062-HEA (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Hurst v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02181-CEJ (E.D.Mo. Jan 20, 2006); *Johnson v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-00960-ODS (W.D.Mo. Dec. 20, 2005); *Johnson v. Eli Lilly Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02139-ERW (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Journey v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-01924-ERW (E.D.Mo. Jan. 17, 2006); *Karsch v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04339-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 14, 2005); *Keetch v. Janssen Pharmaceutical, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-01931-CAS (E.D.Mo. Mar. 6, 2006); *Kelley v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04327-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 13, 2005); *Lipe v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03487-RED (W.D.Mo. Feb. 15, 2006); *C. M. v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02183-CAS (E.D.Mo. Feb. 6, 2006); *Martin v. Eli Lilly & Co., Inc. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02150-DJS (E.D.Mo. Jan. 25, 2006); *Maurice v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02293-CAS (E.D.Mo. Mar. 6, 2006); *Mincks v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03485-GAF (W.D.Mo. Jan. 6, 2006); *Morlan v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 1:05-cv-00189-CAS (E.D.Mo. Dec. 20, 2005); *Prince v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P. et al.*, 4:05-cv-02086-CDP (E.D.Mo. Mar. 8, 2006); *Quebedeaux v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04326-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 13, 2005); *Schmidt v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04320-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 13, 2005); *Schardthorst v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02331-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Smith v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:06-cv-00061-HEA (E.D.Mo. Feb. 24, 2006); *Sousley v. Eli Lilly and Company, et al.*, (continued...)

joinder of sales representatives) (Order attached as Exhibit “A”); *Anderson v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 7:06-cv-636-LSC (N.D. Ala. Apr. 27, 2006) (Coogler, J.) (same) (Order attached as Exhibit “B”); *Brownlee v. Lilly et al.*, 7:06-cv-634-JEO (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Ott, Mag.) (same) (Order attached as Exhibit “C”); *Jackson v. Lilly et al.*, 5:06-cv-576-CLS (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Smith, J.) (same) (Order attached as Exhibit “D”); *Hubbard v. Lilly et al.*, 3:06-cv-535-CLS (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Smith, J.) (same) (Order attached as Exhibit “E”); *Wesley v. Lilly et al.*, 2:06-cv-569-SLB (N.D. Ala. Mar. 27, 2006) (Blackburn, J.) (same) (docket entry attached as Exhibit “F”).

This case, like the six others recently stayed in Alabama U.S. District Courts, shares common questions of fact and law involving the prescription medication Zyprexa, including its safety profile, marketing, and the adequacy of its labeling, with many other cases originally filed in both federal and state courts

(continued...)

2:05-cv-04412-NKL (W.D.Mo. Mar. 14, 2006); *St. Cin v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 4:05-cv-01596-ERW (E.D.Mo. Jan. 17, 2006); *Starkey v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02141-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Stewart v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03473-RED (W.D.Mo. Feb. 15, 2006); *Surface v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04341-NKL (W.D.Mo. Dec. 21, 2005); *Tindall v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-01246-DW (W.D.Mo. Mar. 1, 2006); *Wade v. Lilly et al.*, 4:06-CV-1170 (S.D. Tex. Apr. 11, 2006); *Wallace v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-01152-REL (W.D.Mo. Jan. 13, 2006); *Warson v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 6:05-cv-03488-DW (W.D.Mo. Dec. 28, 2005); *West v. Janssen Pharmaceutica, L.P., et al.*, 4:05-cv-02124-CDP (E.D.Mo. Feb. 27, 2006); *Wolfe v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 4:05-cv-00990-DW (W.D.Mo. Dec. 28, 2006); *Wright v. Eli Lilly & Co., et al.*, 2:05-cv-04413-SOW (W.D.Mo. Jan. 30, 2006). The present case should be stayed so that Judge Weinstein and the MDL Panel can use their expertise to tackle the issues common to these and many other cases, and produce uniform results.

around the country. Lilly is in the process of notifying the Panel that this action is suitable for transfer to MDL-1596, by filing a “tag-along” action pursuant to J.P.M.L. Rule 7.5. The Panel is expected shortly to issue a Conditional Transfer Order relating to this case. Accordingly, to achieve the judicial economies underlying Section 1407, Lilly asks this Court to stay all proceedings in this action and refrain from addressing any issue pending transfer of this case to the MDL Court.

II. BACKGROUND

A. MDL-1596

At the direction of the Panel, several hundred Zyprexa-related cases have been filed in or transferred to the MDL Court for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407. Each of these cases presents overlapping questions of fact and they allege similar theories of liability and injury stemming from plaintiffs’ alleged treatment with Zyprexa. For example, plaintiffs are seeking or likely will seek much of the same discovery from Lilly pertaining to its development and pre-market and post-market testing of Zyprexa, including depositions of the same employees and experts.

The Panel, in its initial Transfer Order, stated that all the cases “share allegations concerning the safety of Zyprexa, a prescription drug used in the treatment of schizophrenia.” The Panel further found that the cases involved

common questions of fact and that centralization under Section 1407 “will serve the convenience of the parties and witnesses and promote the just and efficient conduct of this litigation.” April 14, 2004 Transfer Order, *In re Zyprexa Prods. Liab. Litig.*, Docket No. 1596, 314 F. Supp. 2d 1380, attached as Exhibit “G”. The Panel also observed that “Section 1407 centralization will thus enable pretrial proceedings to be conducted in a manner leading to the just and expeditious resolution of all actions to the overall benefit of the parties.” *Id.*

B. The Instant Action

Plaintiff commenced this action on March 23, 2006, by filing her Complaint in the Circuit Court of Lee County, Alabama, bearing Case Number CV-06-210. Lilly was served with a copy of Plaintiff’s Complaint on May 8, 2006. On May 26, 2006, Lilly removed this action to this Court based on diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, filed an Answer to the Complaint, joined in Plaintiff’s Jury Demand, and filed this Motion to Stay.

There is no dispute that this case involves the same factual inquiries that the Panel noted were present in Zyprexa cases generally, which warranted coordinated or consolidated pre-trial proceedings in the Eastern District of New York. Specifically, it is clear from the face of the Complaint that this case, like other Zyprexa cases, focuses on the alleged health risks (including metabolic issues) of taking Zyprexa, a psychotropic agent, and whether or not Lilly knew of

these risks and failed to disclose them to the medical community and consumers. For example, Plaintiff alleges that Lilly “knew or should have known that the drug caused unreasonably dangerous risks and serious side effects, of which Plaintiff could not be aware.” (*See* Compl. at ¶ 66).

III. THIS CASE SHOULD BE STAYED PENDING TRANSFER TO THE MDL

This Court should exercise its discretion to stay all proceedings pending transfer of this case for consolidated or coordinated pretrial proceedings before Judge Weinstein, the MDL transferee judge, who is familiar with all of the common factual and legal issues relating to the Zyprexa cases. Numerous courts have held that a stay is proper when the Panel has already decided that coordination is appropriate and has designated a venue for the coordinated proceedings. *See, e.g., New Mexico State Investment Council v. Alexander*, 317 B.R. 440, 446 (D.N.M. 2004); *Mathern v. Wyeth*, No. 04-2116, 2004 WL 1922028, at *1 (E.D. La. Aug. 25, 2004); *Knearem v. Bayer Corp.*, No. 02-2096-CM, 2002 WL 1173551, at *1 (D. Kan. May 7, 2002); *Jackson v. Johnson & Johnson, Inc.*, No. 01-2113-DA, 2001 WL 34048067, at *6 (W.D. Tenn. Apr. 3, 2001).

Alabama Courts have seen the efficacy of staying proceedings in Zyprexa-related cases pending transfer to the MDL. *See Wright v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 2:06-cv-193-KD-C (S.D. Ala. May 3, 2006) (DuBose, J.); *Anderson v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 7:06-cv-636-LSC (N.D. Ala. Apr. 27, 2006) (Coogler, J.); *Brownlee v.*

Lilly et al., 7:06-cv-634-JEO (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Ott, Mag.); *Jackson v. Lilly et al.*, 5:06-cv-576-CLS (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Smith, J.); *Hubbard v. Lilly et al.*, 3:06-cv-535-CLS (N.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2006) (Smith, J.); *Wesley v. Lilly et al.*, 2:06-cv-569-SLB (N.D. Ala. Mar. 27, 2006) (Blackburn, J.); *Hale v. Lilly*, No.: 5:05-cv-2518-IPJ (N.D. Ala. Feb. 10, 2006) (Johnson, J.); *Muhammad v. Lilly et al.*, CV--5-1046 (M.D. Ala. Nov. 22, 2005); *McCray-Martin v. Lilly et al.*, CV-05-1048 (M.D. Ala. Nov. 22, 2005) (Thompson, J.); *Speaks v. Lilly*, (M.D. Ala. Oct. 27, 2005) (Fuller, J.); *McTier v. Lilly et al.*, CV-05-607 (M.D. Ala. Aug. 9, 2005) (Thompson, J.). For example, in *Brownlee*, after considering the plaintiff's Motion to Remand and the plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Stay, the court was "convinced that a stay of this matter is appropriate." Exhibit "C" at 2. The court gave three reasons for its decision:

First, the court does not see any prejudice to the plaintiff in the granting of the stay. This court's experience with MDL cases is that the Panel expeditiously resolves transfer issues; therefore, the court finds no prejudice to the plaintiff. Second, due to the apparent commonality of factual and legal issues, such as the present jurisdictional question, it makes sense for the parties to address this issue before the MDL judge rather than before the various judges in the individual cases. Third, judicial resources of this court will be saved if the instant action is stayed to allow the MDL judge to address any common remand issues. Because the transferee judge will have more experience with the factual and legal issues in this litigation, the granting of a stay herein promotes the conservation of judicial resources.

Exhibit “C” at 2-3. Likewise, a stay of proceedings should be granted in this action because it will promote judicial economy, avoid inconsistent rulings by different district courts and avoid prejudice to both plaintiff and defendant.

A. The Court Has The Inherent Power To Stay Proceedings In The Interests Of Judicial Economy And Uniformity.

This Court’s power to stay its proceedings is “incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants.” *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936); *see also Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1967) (“The District Court has broad discretion to stay proceedings as an incident to its power to control its own docket.”). Granting a stay pending a decision by the Panel to transfer the action “is within the court’s discretion and it is appropriate when it serves the interests of judicial economy and efficiency.” *Rivers v. Walt Disney Co.*, 980 F. Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997) (citations omitted).

Federal courts and the Panel have consistently recognized that such stays are proper even when the federal court’s jurisdiction is challenged on remand, leaving such jurisdictional challenges to be resolved by the MDL court. *See, e.g., In re Ivy*, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2d Cir. 1990) (recognizing authority to stay action despite pending remand motion); *In re Amino Acid Lysine Antitrust Litig.*, 910 F. Supp. 696, 700 (J.P.M.L. 1995) (ordering consolidation and transfer and recognizing that “the pending motion to remand . . . can be presented to and

decided by the transferee judge”); *Med. Soc’y v. Conn. Gen.. Corp.*, 187 F. Supp. 2d 89, 91 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (declining to decide motion to remand pending transfer decision by the MDL Panel); *Aikens v. Microsoft Corp.*, No. 00-0242, 2000 WL 310391, at *1 (E.D. La. Mar. 24, 2000) (declining to decide motion to remand pending transfer decision by the MDL Panel); *Johnson v. AMR Corp.*, No. 1:95-cv-07664, 1996 WL 164415, at *3-4 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 3, 1996) (staying ruling on jurisdictional motion pending transfer decision by the JPML).

B. A Stay Would Promote Judicial Economy And Efficiency.

Due to the overlapping factual issues and the similarities of the legal theories propounded in the Zyprexa cases pending in federal court, including this action, a great deal of work would be needlessly duplicated if pretrial proceedings and discovery were to go forward on a parallel track with MDL-1596. Most courts have granted motions to stay when there is the potential for inefficient use of judicial resources, as is the case where transfer by the Panel is pending. *See, e.g., Rivers*, 980 F. Supp. at 1362 (“[A] majority of courts have concluded that it is often appropriate to stay preliminary pretrial proceedings while a motion to transfer and consolidate is pending with the MDL Panel because of the judicial resources that are conserved.”).

Moreover, should this Court deny the stay request, any rulings that this Court makes prior to its transfer to Judge Weinstein’s court will most likely be

reconsidered after transfer. It was this concern that prompted the *U.S. Bank* court to note, “[i]f the MDL motion is granted, all of the Court’s time, energy and acquired knowledge regarding the action and its pretrial procedures will be wasted.” *U.S. Bank, Nat’l Ass’n v. Royal Indem. Co.*, No. 3:02-CV-0853-P, 2002 WL 31114069, at *2 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 23, 2002) (granting defendant’s motion to stay). Therefore, this Court should not waste its limited resources “familiarizing itself with the intricacies of a case that would be heard [for pre-trial purposes] by another judge.” *Rivers*, 980 F. Supp. at 1360.

Judicial economy would also be served by having Judge Weinstein decide any remand motions filed in this and other state cases that have been removed on identical grounds. Fraudulent joinder is not a “local issue” bound to the transferor district. Quite to the contrary, the issue has become increasingly important in MDL litigation, and MDL transferee courts have efficiently and effectively resolved the issues in cases sent to them by the Panel.

The transferee court in the *Diet Drug* litigation, for example, has frequently addressed fraudulent joinder and has created a body of case law that provides valuable consistency and guidance for all involved. In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judge Bartle addressed a motion to remand in an action where a defendant removed based upon fraudulent joinder and the plaintiff moved to remand. *In re Diet Drugs Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL 1203, No. 03-20370, 2004

WL 2624851 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 18, 2004). The transferor court deferred ruling on the plaintiff's motion and the Panel transferred the action to Judge Bartle. Evaluating the evidence presented, and by reference to his earlier rulings on fraudulent joinder in *Anderson v. American Home Products*, 220 F. Supp. 2d 414 (E.D. Pa. 2002), Judge Bartle denied the motion to remand. The transferee courts in the *Baycol* and *Rezulin* litigations have similarly addressed motions to remand based upon fraudulent joinder in actions before them. *See, e.g., In re Baycol Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL 1431, No. 02-4835, 2003 WL 21223842 (D. Minn. May 27, 2003) (nondiverse physician fraudulently joined, motion to remand denied); *In re Baycol Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL 1431, No. 02-129, 2002 WL 32155268 (D. Minn. May 24, 2002) (nondiverse pharmacy fraudulently joined to defeat diversity, motion to remand denied); *In re Rezulin Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 272 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (denying motions to remand where sales representatives and physicians fraudulently joined, granting one motion where codefendant did not consent to removal).

Permitting this case to be transferred to the Eastern District of New York would also promote judicial economy by allowing all other substantive pretrial issues in the Zyprexa cases to be handled by Judge Weinstein, who has been dealing with Zyprexa-related issues for over two years. MDL courts regularly decide *Daubert* and dispositive motions before they return a case to the

original transferor court. *See, e.g., In re Rezulin Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 309 F. Supp. 2d 531 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (excluding plaintiffs' causation and regulatory experts under *Daubert*); *In re Propulsid Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 261 F. Supp. 2d 603 (E.D. La. 2003) (granting defendant pharmaceutical manufacturer's motion for summary judgment). Judge Weinstein has devoted substantial time and resources to analyzing numerous jurisdictional, factual and legal issues that have been raised in these cases. By granting the requested stay, this Court can avoid the unnecessary duplication of Judge Weinstein's efforts and use its resources to attend to other cases on its docket.

C. A Stay Would Prevent Inconsistent Decisions On Common Factual And Legal Issues, Including Remand.

Granting a stay will allow this Court to avoid inconsistent decisions in this case and many other Zyprexa cases that present identical jurisdictional issues. As the Panel recognized long ago, the "remedial aim" of multidistrict litigation is "to eliminate the potential for conflicting contemporaneous pretrial rulings by coordinate district and appellate courts in multidistrict related civil actions." *In re Plumbing Fixture Cases*, 298 F. Supp. 484, 491-92 (J.P.M.L. 1968). Thus, to

avoid risking inconsistent substantive legal rulings, district courts regularly stay pretrial proceedings.²

The present case is just one of many Lilly has removed from state courts around the country on the basis that plaintiffs have contrived to fraudulently join nondiverse parties in order to frustrate Lilly's statutory right of removal. Should plaintiffs decide to oppose the transfer, Judge Weinstein will be able to provide a consistent approach to the issue, thus avoiding inconsistent or aberrant jurisdictional rulings. The Second Circuit endorsed just this approach in *In re Ivy*, where, in the context of jurisdictional objections in Agent Orange actions, it reasoned that:

The jurisdictional issue in question is easily capable of arising in hundreds or even thousands of cases in district courts throughout the nation . . . and there are real economies in transferring such cases to Judge Weinstein. . . . Once transferred, the jurisdictional objections can be

² See, e.g., *In re Ivy*, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2d Cir. 1990) (recognizing that “[c]onsistency as well as economy is thus served” when proceedings are stayed pending transfer); *Mathern*, 2004 WL 1922028, at *1 (“a stay of this case pending transfer to the MDL will promote judicial efficiency and avoid conflicting rulings”); *Knearem*, 2002 WL 1173551, at *1 (“Granting a stay of this litigation avoids the possibility of inconsistent pretrial rulings”); *Med. Soc’y*, 187 F. Supp. 2d at 92 (granting stay of all proceedings, including remand motion, because “there are significant economies in having a single court decide a jurisdictional question which has arisen and presumably will continue to arise in cases around the nation”); *Good*, F. Supp. 2d at 807 (granting a stay pending a transfer decision by the Panel because “[t]he purpose of such transfers is . . . to eliminate the potential for conflicting pretrial rulings”); *Rivers*, 980 F. Supp. at 1360-61 (concluding that, *inter alia*, the potential for conflicting decisions weighed in favor of a stay); *American Seafood*, 1992 WL 102762, at *2 (“judicial economy and prejudice to defendant weigh heavily in favor of [a] stay” when defendant may be forced to litigate similar motions that may result in conflicting rulings).

heard and resolved by a single court Consistency as well as economy is thus served. We hold, therefore, that the MDL Panel has jurisdiction to transfer a case in which a jurisdictional objection is pending.

901 F. 2d at 9. *See also In re Prudential Ins. Co. of America Sales Practices Litig.*, 170 F. Supp. 2d 1346, 1347-48 (J.P.M.L. 2001); *Walker v. Merck & Co., Inc.*, No. 05-cv-360-DRH, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13693, at *3-4 (S.D. Ill. June 22, 2005) (citing to MDL Panel's finding that "the pendency of a motion to remand to state court is not a sufficient basis to avoid inclusion in Section 1407 proceedings" and "motions to remand in MDL-1657 actions can be presented to and decided by the transferee judge"). Similarly, the Panel has endorsed this approach in the Zyprexa litigation. *See* Letter from Panel Dated January 20, 2006 (attached as Exhibit "H") (stating that deferring decisions on motions to remand to the MDL court "may be especially appropriate if the motion raises questions likely to arise in other actions in the transferee court and, in the interest of uniformity, might best be decided there if the Panel orders centralization").

Plaintiff's counsel has filed this Complaint and eight others in state courts throughout Alabama, using nearly identical allegations against local physicians in each. *See Bailey v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 1:06-cv-262-WS-C (S.D. Ala.); *Beck v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 1:06-cv-263-CB-C (S.D. Ala.); *Betts v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 1:06-cv-259-WS-B (S.D. Ala.); *Cook v. Lilly, et al.*, CV-06-48 (Cir. Ct. of Butler County); *Etheridge v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 2:06-cv-260-WS-M (S.D. Ala.); *Foster v.*

Lilly, et al., No.: 1:06-cv-261-KD-C (S.D. Ala.); *Smith v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 4:06-cv-810-RBP (N.D. Ala.); *Vincent v. Lilly, et al.*, No.: 2:06-cv-264-WS-B (S.D. Ala.). These cases are pending before multiple judges in multiple districts in Alabama. Plaintiff's counsel has filed or undoubtedly will file nearly identical Motions to Remand and Oppositions to Lilly's Motions to Stay in each case. Granting a stay of proceedings would allow the MDL court to make consistent decisions on the Motions to Remand in all nine cases and any similar cases that may follow.

D. A Stay Will Avoid Prejudice To All Parties.

Denying a stay will result in substantial prejudice, hardship and inequity to Lilly because Lilly will be subject to duplicative discovery and motion practice. *See American Seafood, Inc. v. Magnolia Processing, Inc.*, Nos. 92-1030, 92-1086, 1992 WL 102762, at *2 (E.D. Pa. May 7, 1992) (holding that "[t]he duplicative motion practice and discovery proceedings demonstrate that judicial economy and prejudice to the defendant weigh heavily in favor of a stay."). It is inevitable that plaintiffs across the country will notice the same set of Lilly employees and former employees for deposition, and, without a stay, the risk exists that Lilly will have to produce these witnesses multiple times in different jurisdictions. Further, absent a stay, it is likely that Lilly will be forced to litigate the same jurisdictional, substantive and procedural issues multiple times in multiple courts. Moreover, a stay of proceedings will benefit all parties in this

matter, including Plaintiff, because of the increased efficiency and coordinated pretrial case management available in the MDL proceedings.³

In contrast, Plaintiff will suffer little if any prejudice if this case is stayed. Issuance of the transfer order is imminent, and tag-along proceedings generally move quickly. *See, e.g., Good v. Prudential Ins. Co.*, 5 F. Supp. 2d 804, 809 (N.D. Cal. 1998) (granting a stay where “a stay pending a final decision by the MDL Panel would likely be brief”); *Tench v. Jackson Nat’l Life Ins. Co.*, No. 99-cv-5182, 1999 WL 1044923, at *2 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 12, 1999) (granting a stay as plaintiff would suffer no prejudice from the short delay). Moreover, Plaintiff’s counsel claims to represent over one thousand individuals who were allegedly injured by Zyprexa and has actively sought appointment to the Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee in the MDL. *See* Letter to MDL Court dated April 7, 2006 (attached as Exhibit “J”). It is only logical to allow the MDL court, a forum in which Plaintiff’s counsel has expressed his wish to participate, to provide a consistent approach to the many similar cases filed by Plaintiff’s counsel in Alabama and elsewhere.

³ Additionally, the Panel has experience dealing with remand issues and severance of parties and claims that are not properly adjudicated in the MDL. *See In re Zyprexa Products Liability Litigation*, No. 1:04-md-01596-JBW-RLM (J.P.M.L. Feb. 16, 2006) (Order severing the claims of prescription drug provider Janssen from the claims brought against Lilly and remanding claims against Janssen to the Eastern District of Missouri while transferring claims against Lilly to MDL 1596 because “claims involving prescription drugs other than Zyprexa . . . do not share sufficient questions of fact with claims relating to Zyprexa to warrant inclusion of the former claims in the MDL-1596 proceedings”) (attached as Exhibit “I”).

Other courts have concluded that the long-run benefits of a stay greatly outweigh any potential minimal short-run costs. *See Egon v. Del-Val Fin. Corp.*, No. 90-4338, 1991 WL 13726, at *1 (D.N.J. Feb. 1, 1991) (“[E]ven if a temporary stay can be characterized as a delay prejudicial to plaintiffs, there are considerations of judicial economy and hardship to defendants that are compelling enough to warrant such a delay”); *Arthur-Magna, Inc. v. Del-Val Fin. Corp.*, No. 90-4378, 1991 WL 13725 (D.N.J. Feb. 1, 1991) (noting that even if a temporary stay can be characterized as a delay prejudicial to plaintiffs, there are considerations of judicial economy and hardship to defendants that are compelling enough to warrant such a delay); *Rosenfeld v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, Nos. 88-cv-2153, 88-cv-2252, 1988 WL 49065, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. May 12, 1988) (“While [plaintiffs] may suffer some initial delay, once the cases are coordinated and the defendants are able to respond to all the complaints in a coordinated manner, more time may well be saved than was lost.”).

E. All Parties Will Benefit By Transfer To An Active, Advanced MDL.

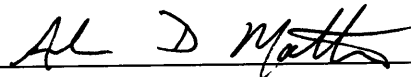
The Zyprexa MDL is at an advanced stage. As recently as February, the MDL court ordered scheduling for the prompt completion of discovery to allow for dispositive motions and motions in limine. *See* Order filed February 21, 2006 (attached as Exhibit “K”). Special Master Peter Woodin held a hearing on April 6 to implement Judge Weinstein’s Order, and the Special Master anticipates that the

discovery necessary for *Daubert* motions will be completed shortly. Judge Weinstein has now entered an Order setting motions for summary judgment and *Daubert* motions for November 17, 2006, and setting trial in those cases currently pending in the Eastern District of New York for January 22, 2007. *See* Order filed May 15, 2006 (attached as Exhibit “L”).

. All parties will benefit from the coordinated discovery and pre-trial proceedings that have already taken place in the MDL. For example, Plaintiff’s counsel will have the advantage of coordinated discovery consisting of over 4.5 million pages of documents already produced, over a dozen designee depositions already conducted, and Case Management Orders addressing a range of issues. From the very beginning of the Zyprexa MDL, Judge Weinstein has reached out to both state and federal court judges, and suggested the issuance of stays so that discovery efforts could be coordinated. *See* Order dated April 16, 2004 (attached as Exhibit “M”). Judge Weinstein has made it equally clear that plaintiffs that are transferred to the MDL will benefit from the discovery already conducted. *See* Order dated January 5, 2005 (attached as Exhibit “N”) (stating “it is expected that all discovery to date will be shared by past and incoming parties without the need for duplication.”)

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Lilly respectfully requests that this Court grant its Motion to Stay and enter an Order staying all pretrial activity in this case, including any motion to remand, the period for initial disclosures pursuant to Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other discovery and pretrial deadlines, pending transfer of this case to the MDL proceeding that has been established in the Eastern District of New York.


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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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